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LEADING ARTICLES—March 26, 1915.

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WHAT IS TUBERCULOSIS?

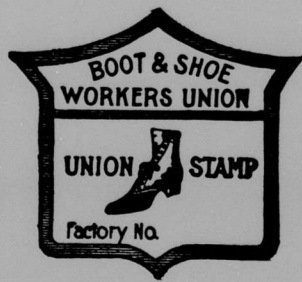
WAR AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

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❖ ❖ Municipal Reports Again ❖ ❖

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Monday last the Supplies Committee submitted a report in which was contained a recommendation that the contract for printing the municipal reports be awarded to the Neal Publishing Company. This, the Board, by a tie vote, refused to do.

This question has been before the Board on a number of occasions, yet up to the present time the Neal Publishing Company has failed in its efforts to get the contract, in spite of the fact that it has a big advantage in the bidding over all competitors.

For years the Neal Publishing Company has had a practical monopoly on this work, owing to the fact that it kept the type standing from year to year and was thus enabled to underbid all other printers, who would be compelled to have the type for the entire book set anew. While the work thus done by the Neal Company has not been quite as good as it would have been had the type been re-set each year, it has been good enough to pass muster. However, the type should be re-set occasionally, because after being used for some time it becomes worn and does not leave the clear, legible page that would otherwise be the case. This is particularly true of linotype composition because the metal used is of a soft character and wears faster than that used in type set by hand. Because of this fact the Supervisors should see to it that every now and then the composition is all new. This might result in a little increase in the cost on such occasions, but besides improving the typographical appearance of the book it would also serve the purpose of breaking up the monopoly that a printer who does the work once under present conditions now enjoys, a result devoutly to be desired.

Many printers who would otherwise bid on the work now neglect to do so because they appreciate the handicap under which their figures would be submitted. With this condition of affairs the printer who has the inside track is also familiar, and knowing that those who compete with him for other work will not bid against him for the city printing, he very naturally is not careful to get his figures as low as might otherwise be the case, and as a direct consequence the city pays almost as much per page for the second-hand product as it would were the type all re-set and the job of first-class character.

We are, of course, opposed to the contract for printing the municipal reports, or any other city work, going to the Neal Publishing Company because that firm is not dealing fairly with

unions of the pressmen and feeders, and is without any valid reason for its persistent refusal to so deal with them. In fact the Franklin Printing Trades Association, of which the Neal concern is a conspicuous part, is accused by these unions of violating an understanding and agreement entered into as a condition under which the strike of the printing pressmen and assistants was declared at an end. Under such circumstances it is particularly desirable that municipal contracts for printing should go to concerns that treat fairly with labor. The City and County of San Francisco certainly should not, by letting contracts to such a concern, be a party to such unfair tactics. The Neal Publishing Company, if it desires to do municipal printing, should be given to understand that it must treat its employees in the same fair spirit displayed by the great majority of printing establishments in the city.

Of course if the Neal Publishing Company, in order to satisfy its spirit of vengeance and give play to its unreasonable and positively vicious hatred of the pressmen and feeders' union, prefers to lose such contracts rather than place the establishment in a position to comply with the reasonable and fair requirements of these organizations, then the Board of Supervisors is entirely justified in declining to turn over to the concern any city contracts.

There is no room in this city for business concerns that make agreements only to break them at their convenience, and the Board of Supervisors, which represents the people in the business of the municipality, certainly can not be expected to lend encouragement and assistance to firms that have no regard for promises or pledges after they are made. It would be a wrong policy for any governmental body to establish, yet there are those who are perfectly willing that the City and County of San Francisco should indulge in just such a piece of injustice.

Up to the present the Board of Supervisors has refused to award the contract for printing the municipal reports to the Neal Publishing Company, and it is the hope of 60,000 trade unionists and their families and friends that the Supervisors who have blocked all attempts up to this time to let the work to this unfair firm will continue to meet with success in their efforts and that the contract will finally go to a printing establishment that can put the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on the book, as evidence that the men and women who do the work are fairly treated by their employers.

WHAT IS TUBERCULOSIS?

The following instructive article has been prepared for the "Labor Clarion" by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and others will follow later:

Tuberculosis or consumption, known also as "phthisis," is a treacherous disease caused by the growth in the body of millions of little rod-shaped germs called "tubercle bacilli," because as they multiply they produce small lumps or "tubercles." The germs are really tiny plant-like parasites, so small that they must be magnified hundreds of times under a powerful microscope before one can see them at all.

Being a parasite, the germ of tuberculosis, like the mistletoe or fungus growth, must live by taking life from something else, and on this account it lives in the body of human beings or animals better than anywhere else, in the eye, the skin, the knee or the spine, and most frequently in the lungs, and the other organs of breathing.

Outside of the body, the germs of tuberculosis may be easily killed, if they are exposed to direct sunlight for a few hours. Moist heat at 145° F., boiling water, or strong alkaline soaps, washing soda and similar household cleansing solutions will also kill them. If undisturbed, the germs of tuberculosis may live outside of the body in warm, moist, dark places, such as corners of rooms and hallways, for months or even years.

Because of the careless habits of people who have consumption and others, the germs of the disease are everywhere. Every time a person who has the bacilli in his sputum spits on the floor, sidewalk or in any other exposed place, the germs by the billions may become dry, and when stirred up by a broom or current of air may be inhaled by the chance passerby. A speck of dust, such as one sees in the sunlight, may be the resting place of hundreds of these tiny germs. On this account nearly everybody at some time or other breathes in the living germs of tuberculosis.

Why then doesn't everyone die of tuberculosis? Because the germs of tuberculosis in the body cannot grow, unless they find certain tissues that are weak, flabby, or, as it is better called, "non-resistant." Everyone has a certain normal resistance to tuberculosis. If this resistance is lowered for any reason, the germs, which are almost always present in the body, will quickly find some tissue on which they can grow, and thus the disease is started. It takes more than the presence of the germ in the body to cause tuberculosis. It needs also a lowered vitality that will give the germ a chance to grow. It is like the seed and the soil. The scaly parasite that ruins a rosebush frequently comes from a poorly nourished soil. The tubercle bacillus is the seed; the body is the soil. If the soil is allowed to lose its normal and natural fertility, the seed will produce disease. If the soil is kept up to its full strength, this parasite seed cannot grow, and no tuberculosis will develop.

Once the germs begin to grow in the body, they produce injury to it in two ways:

(1) They destroy tissues. The destruction in the lung, for example, may amount to a very small spot, or it may be a large cavity, and not infrequently an entire lung. The sooner the disease is discovered, the smaller will be the amount of tissue destroyed, as a general rule.

(2) The growing germ, while it destroys the body tissues upon which it lives, also produces certain poisons or toxins, which, in turn, cause most of the symptoms of the disease. Thus, while the germs may be active in the lungs, the poison which they throw off goes through the entire system.

The commonest early symptoms of consumption are:

(1) Persistent cough or cold lasting a month or longer; (2) loss of weight and appetite; (3) run down feeling; (4) afternoon temperature; (5) night sweats; and (6) spitting of blood or streaks of blood in sputum.

The presence of any of these symptoms should lead one to consult a physician at once. Tuberculosis can be cured if it is discovered in time. It costs little to be examined and cured. It is very expensive to delay and die.

WHEN I WAS A WITCH.

How was I to tell that the Time of Witching would be short? It began when I went up on the roof of the apartment house, late in the day. I leaned over the parapet and saw a belated cab draw near, the horse so tired he could hardly hold his head up.

Then the driver with a skill born of plenteous practice, flung out his long lashed whip and curled it under the poor beast's belly with a stinging cut that made me shudder.

"I wish," said I slowly—and I did wish it with all my heart—"that every person who strikes or otherwise hurts a horse unnecessarily, shall feel the pain intended—and the horse not feel it!"

It did me good to say it anyhow, but I never expected any result. I saw the man swing his great whip again, and lay on heartily. I saw him throw up his hands—heard him scream—but I never thought what the matter was, even then.

When I left for my office next day, I saw a queer thing. A man who drove a garbage cart took his horse by the bits and jerked and wrenched brutally. I was amazed to see him clap his hands to his own jaws with a moan, while the horse philosophically licked his chops and looked at him.

The man seemed to resent the horse's expression, and struck him on the head, only to rub his own poll, and look around to see who had hit him. The man kicked the horse in the ribs, and that time he had to sit down, turning pale and weak.

As I watched the horses at work that afternoon and thought of all their unknown sufferings from crowded city stables, bad air, and insufficient food, and from the wearing strain of asphalt pavements, I decided to have another try—another wish—on horses.

"I wish," said I slowly and carefully, but with a fixed intensity of purpose, "that every horse owner, keeper, hirer, and driver or rider, might feel what the horse feels, when he suffers at our hands. Feel it keenly and constantly till the case is mended."

I wasn't able to verify this statement for some time; but the effect was so general that it got widely talked about soon; and "this new wave of humane feeling" soon raised the status of horses.

I scored on horses and cats and dogs, on parrots, and on some people, but one day the magic power ended. * * * Oh, if I had only thought to wish permanence for those lovely punishments, when I was a witch!"—C. P. Gilman in "ForeRunner."

Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could. Some blunders and absurdities, no doubt crept in; forget them as soon as you can. Tomorrow is a new day; begin it well and serenely and with too high a spirit to be cumbered with your old nonsense. This day is all that is good and fair. It is too dear with its hopes and aspirations, to waste a moment upon the yesterday.—Emerson.

As a mark is not set up for the purpose of missing it, so neither does the nature of evil exist in the universe.—Epictetus.

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WAR AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

By E. C. Leibold.

It may be briefly said that the subject of unemployment has received but a limited amount of attention in the United States, until possibly the past few months, and such statistics as have been gathered concerning it must be considered with very careful limitations, both as to their reliability and the inferences which may be drawn from them. To the question frequently asked as to the amount of unemployment in this country the reply must be that the statistics do not make possible any estimate of the number of unemployed people in the United States.

The statistics of unemployment furnished by the United States census bureau are very meager, and are presented with careful warning by the bureau of the census as to their reliability. The census returns deal only with persons 10 years of age and over who are ordinarily engaged in gainful labor.

From the report of the commissioner of labor in 1901, we find 49.81 per cent of the heads of families were idle. In fourteen years this percentage has increased to approximately 70 per cent, the present figure. These figures, of course, are based on heads of families who are ordinarily engaged in gainful labor.

Many reasons can be given for this large increase in unemployment, and many will agree that the present European war is a great factor in the increase. But last year the increase was nearly as great and there was no war in Europe at that time.

The war is directly the cause of unemployment in many industries if taken individually. The copper industry is possibly the greatest sufferer from the war. Copper has been declared contraband, consequently shutting off the export trade of the United States. Most of the large copper mines are closed, putting thousands of men out of work. And we can go on citing numerous other industries that are individually affected by the war.

Many people think that after the war commerce will pick up and all the men now out of employment will go back to work, and the country will be industriously prosperous.

Who will pay for this prosperity?

The countries now at war will be financially "in the hole." They will have the widows and orphans to feed and clothe, and everyone knows these widows and orphans will have no money to pay for their food and clothing. Who is going to pay the bill?

The money kings will lend the funds to these practically bankrupt countries—with interest, of course—to feed their widows and orphans. Taxes will have to be increased to pay off enormous loans, and the nations will demand cheaper products. Then in order to get cheaper products the factories will have to reduce the wage. With a reduced wage, those who have work, and pay taxes, will find it a very difficult task to pay increased taxes.

But how does this affect unemployment in the United States?

If the wage is reduced in countries across the sea, thereby making the product cheaper, the manufacturers in this country will find it unprofitable to ship their goods to the ex-warring nations. And if a product can be made cheaper in the European countries than here, it will have a tendency of reducing the wage in this country. Low wages and long hours go together. Longer hours will mean a curtailing of the number of people employed, thereby causing more unemployment than at the present time.

Unemployment generally was not caused by the war, and when the war is over there will still be unemployment.

Now let us take the coal mining industry as an

illustration of the real cause of unemployment. There is probably as much unemployment in this industry as any, excepting those directly affected by the war, or whose products are declared contraband.

The coal operators at the present time claim there is no demand for their product. In most parts of the country coal is at almost a prohibitive price. If there really was no demand for coal, does it not seem reasonable that the price would be reduced, instead of being raised, as it has been throughout the entire west?

If a coal operator can mine one ton of coal and by raising the price make the same profit as he could on five tons of coal at a reasonable price it is to his advantage to mine only the one ton. And besides saving equipment, he has more coal to sell.

But if a coal operator only mines one ton of coal at a profit which could reasonably be expected from five tons, would he not naturally require less men to mine the one ton of coal than the five tons?

There is your unemployment.

The coal operator is not going to hire more men, buy more equipment and work the coal from his mine if he can make the same profit on one ton of coal at an advanced price as he would on five tons of coal at a reasonable price.

And this rule or condition will apply in almost every industry, excepting those directly affected by the war. If a shirt maker can make the same profit on one shirt at an increased cost as he would on five shirts at a reasonable price, he is just going to make the one shirt. If a packer can make the same profit from one cow at an increased selling price that he could from five cows at a reasonable price, he is just going to handle one cow.

The decreased production at an increased price means less help required to produce.

The war is not the cause of unemployment, but the war is a good thing for the factory owner to hide behind.

WAGES BY LAW DISASTROUS.

Protests by trade unionists of Sydney, Australia, over the manner in which their wages have been juggled by government-established boards reached a climax when the wages of hotel and restaurant employees were reduced from 20 to 25 per cent. Chief cooks in the higher class hotels have been reduced \$5 a week, while waitresses have been cut \$1 a week. The "Australian Worker," published in Sydney, declares it to be "the most astounding award that has yet been delivered by any wages board in New South Wales." The paper also says: "Not only did the board reduce wages from about 20 to 25 per cent in hotels and restaurants, but it went beyond the requests of the Employers' Association and reduced the wages of employees in tea rooms, for which the Employers' Association made no request whatever."

The unions will protest against the new award by conducting a campaign of publicity against the wages they are now forced to accept. It is announced that a "fair list" will be issued, containing the names of those establishments which will not reduce wages to the level of the board's award.

In an address to the Sydney Labor Council, W. O'Neill, the new president, said that unions are throwing the responsibility of securing better working conditions on the chairmen of wages boards. He was cheered when he stated that if the organizations federated they would then not need to trouble about arbitration courts, as they would possess the power to protect themselves.

In his half-yearly report, Secretary Kavanaugh of the New South Wales Labor Council protests against the manner in which wages boards are

debarred, by court order, from considering wage increases. He says:

"If the employer happens to be dealing in the necessities of life he may go to the Necessary Commodities Commission, and if he can justify his claim to increase the price of his commodity, he may do so. The employees, on the other hand, no matter what the reason may be, must not get an increase in wages, because the country is at war. We are not even allowed to submit our claims to an increase to the arbitration court. Prices may be increased and our purchasing power thereby reduced, but wages must remain stationary until the war is over."

Since the above was written Judge Heydon, of the industrial arbitration court, has modified his decision that wages boards cannot consider increases. The court acknowledged this action was taken because of agitation by the trade union movement, whose members have been aroused by this unexpected show of power over them by the courts.

THE SIX DOUBLE CROSSERS.

All Californians should know and remember that there are six men in the present legislature who secured the workers' votes by written promises made prior to their election, and promptly and deliberately violated that pledge of honor on the first important roll call. The roll call in question was on the cement bill (A. B. No. 14) which aims to protect the lives and lungs of workers from the deadly cement dust.

Here are the names of the sextet:

Thirty-seventh Assembly District—William T. Satterwhite (Progressive), Alameda county.

Forty-seventh Assembly District—Maurice B. Browne (Democrat), Tuolumne county.

Fifty-first Assembly District—Henry Hawson (Democrat), Fresno county.

Fifty-eighth Assembly District—John S. Phelps (Prohibition), San Bernardino county.

Sixty-fourth Assembly District—Charles E. Scott (Republican), Los Angeles county.

Sixty-sixth Assembly District—Richmond P. Benton (Republican), Los Angeles county.

The very effort to advance—to arrive at a higher standard of character than we have reached—is inspiring and invigorating; and even though we may fall short of it, we cannot fail to be improved by every honest effort made in an upward direction.—Samuel Smiles.

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SOCIAL JUSTICE VS. CEMENT DUST.

Following the example of the Oregon Legislature, the lower house of the California Legislature has for the second time placed its stamp of disapproval upon the bill aiming to protect sailors and longshoremen from the deadly cement dust.

In brief, the bill provided that all Portland cement shipped in freight cars or vessels must be packed in paper sack containers or other equally dust-proof containers. At present practically all Portland cement is shipped in jute bags and the sole purpose of the bill was to lessen the volume of the dust which men must necessarily inhale when loading or unloading that product.

Prospects for the passage of the bill at this year's session seemed good and recent events proved that the battle for protection from cement dust came near being successful. But the workers had failed to take into consideration the habit of some legislators to promise things "before" election and to forget those promises "after" election.

No less than six members of the Assembly who had promised in writing to vote for such legislation yielded to the persuasive and eloquent pleas of the cement trust's lobbyists and helped to defeat that necessary and humanitarian piece of legislation.

The following self-explanatory communications throw some further light upon this victory of "dollars over humanity":

Sacramento, Cal., March 19, 1915.

Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir: The Sacramento "Union" of this morning has the following in column three, page one:

Six Assemblymen have been officially marked with the "double cross" of the State Federation of Labor, signifying a violated pledge, according to Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation. The six cast their ballots against the McDonald Cement bill, designed for the protection of the cement workers, after they had promised to support it.

In notices to be sent out by Scharrenberg today to the various labor councils of the State, announcement is made that, in view of the fact that they voted against the cement container bill in the face of their promises to support, the official double cross of union labor has been stamped upon the records of the following Assemblymen:

Richmond P. Benton, Rep., of Los Angeles.

Maurice P. Browne, Dem., of Tuolumne.

Henry Hawson, Dem., of Fresno.

John S. Phelps, Prohib., of San Bernardino.

Wm. T. Satterwhite, Prog., of Alameda.

Charles E. Scott, Rep., of Los Angeles.

Had these six men voted for the measure yesterday it would have passed by a majority of seven votes, instead of being defeated. The "double cross" of union labor is supposed to be given as wide publicity and circulation as possible by the labor councils who received the names of the men so stamped.

Will you please state whether this is correct, and whether you have made a statement directly or by implication that I have violated a pledge. In answer to the question of the circular sent to me previous to election by the State Federation of Labor, which question reads: "Do you favor protective legislation for those engaged in the manufacture and handling of Portland cement?" I answered "Yes." I did not promise to support the cement bill that was voted on yesterday, and I stand at present ready to support legislation such as that suggested by Question 10 if I think it just to all parties concerned. The closing statement in the letter of reply to

the questions propounded was the following: "The basis of my theory of government is the greatest good to the greatest number, and with justice to all, and if elected these principles will be my guide." If I had felt that this bill met these requirements I should have voted for it; but I did not feel that it did meet these requirements. I made a frank statement in answer to the questions propounded to me, and I think I am entitled to as frank an answer from you as to whether this article in the "Union" is correct.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN S. PHELPS.

San Francisco, Cal., March 22, 1915.

Hon. John S. Phelps, Member of Assembly, Sacramento, California:

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 19th instant, with reference to your vote against the so-called "Cement bill," came duly to hand.

You ask, in effect, whether or not I assume responsibility for the article, appearing on page one, column three, of the Sacramento "Union," under date of March 19, 1915.

For your information, as well as for the information of the five other legislators whose names appear in the news item referred to, permit me to state that the article is, in substance, a correct interpretation of my oral statement to the newspaper representatives at the Capitol.

I am well aware of the fact that you did not promise to vote for the particular bill (A. B. No. 14) which met with defeat in the Assembly on March 19th. Neither did I ever make such a claim. I did say, however, and I shall repeat it whenever the opportunity presents itself, that you declared yourself, prior to your election and under your own signature, in favor of "protective legislation for those engaged in the manufacture and handling of Portland cement."

If your conscience acquits you of any wrongdoing in voting against such legislation, because it did not happen to meet with your particular "requirements," that, of course, is your concern. However, you must not expect that I, or rather those who have chosen me to speak for them, should follow your trend of reasoning.

I think you will agree with me that in a consideration of this matter, my personal views should not be considered at all. You should understand, however, that I owe a duty to the 90,000 toiling men and women of California who are banded together in the State Federation of Labor for the purpose of improving their economic condition. An important part of that duty consists in keeping them properly informed upon the more important roll-call votes affecting their interests. If such roll-call votes reveal the deplorable tendency of a few legislators to justify their votes against labor by "quibbling" and "hair splitting," it becomes doubly my duty to give every possible publicity to such occurrences.

This is not done in a vindictive spirit or for the purpose of "getting even." It is done wholly and solely as a matter of self-protection. From time immemorial labor has been the underdog in society. For ages the lawmaking bodies gave their best efforts and their first consideration to the protection of property rights as against human rights. Only the recent past has produced statesmen who have been willing to concede some rights and some privileges to the men and women of labor.

Then came the day of the "glad hand" politician, who would pledge his undying love for labor—prior to election—only to promptly forget all his fine and beautiful sentiments immediately after assuming his seat in the legislative halls. Thus, by a process of evolution the terms "politics" and "politician" became odious by-words in the American workers' lexicon.

The California State Federation of Labor, and other State branches of the American Federation

of Labor, have earnestly endeavored to re-establish the workers' confidence in our lawmaking bodies. How could this confidence be re-established? By divers ways and means, perhaps; but surely not through any fairer method than the one we have pursued.

It is a notorious fact that the older political parties, at least, do not hold or bind a man to

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platform pledges. So the organized workers of California disregarded the platform pledges of all political parties and built a platform of their own. Candidates of all parties were then questioned in writing, and always in a most respectful manner, regarding their attitude upon the main points in Labor's platform. All replies received in answer to these questions were then given every possible publicity and we feel certain that favorable replies were amply rewarded by the labor electorate in the respective districts.

We could not pledge candidates to any particular bill because that is against the law of our State. Hence we submitted our questions in conformity with the law. Somehow, it never occurred to us that men would ever seriously attempt to evade the moral obligation voluntarily assumed by their affirmative replies.

I realize that this letter is growing rather lengthy, but I trust you will not find it tiresome. I have gone into details because you have probably misconstrued the motives which prompted me to start a campaign of unfavorable publicity against you and five of your colleagues. Personally, I deeply regret that you have seen fit to place yourself in this unenviable position. I sincerely wish I could get your point of view and thus condone your vote against the Cement bill. But for the sake of the unfortunate toilers who are perforce compelled to earn their daily bread in an atmosphere laden with deadly cement dust I could not afford to let this incident pass by. Publicity is the most effective weapon of the workers when they find themselves baffled year after year in their efforts to secure relief through legislation.

Bitter experience has been our best teacher. Long ago we learned that we could not hope to succeed except by persistent, untiring effort. You, too, doubtless know that every humane measure, every progressive piece of legislation now upon the statute books of our State originally met with just such opposition as now confronts the Cement bill.

Therefore, while I deeply regret that I am compelled to give every possible publicity to this black spot upon your record, the small, conscious voice of duty tells me that I cannot do otherwise.

The sinister methods used by the army of capable lobbyists representing the Cement trust may be more effective than ours, but for very obvious reasons we cannot copy their tactics. We are compelled by circumstances to present our case in respectful yet plain language. We must be blunt and frank even with those oversensitive souls in the Legislature who openly resent labor's statement "that they are being watched." Legislators who resent being watched need watching. And if any member of the California Legislature construes this to be a threat—he will never extract an apology from me for making that kind of a "threat."

In conclusion, permit me to assure you that we have unbounded faith in the justice of our cause. We are also quite confident of ultimate success. Moreover, I feel certain that this little incident will help to awaken my fellow workers in California and elsewhere to a greater realization of their opportunity and responsibility in the political battles yet to be fought.

Sincerely,

(Signed) PAUL SCHARRENBURG.

I see laws which never fail, of whose failure I never conceived. Indeed, I cannot detect failure anywhere but in my fear. I do not fear that right is not right, that good is not good.—Thoreau.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

CAUSE OF BUSINESS STAGNATION.

By K. P. Alexander.

That every increase in economy and facility of wealth-production, per man, per machine or per dollar of capital invested, should prove of almost universal advantage to both capital and labor, is apparent. This, however, has not proven generally true. On the contrary the net rewards of labor and of legitimately invested capital have come very far short of keeping pace with increasing efficiencies. It is significant that, with the present system of taxation, this condition becomes intensified, in every land, as population becomes denser.

Both capitalists and laborers collectively create a public-produced fund of immense and constantly increasing value, in which, as such, neither participate. Their non-participation persistently operates to reduce wages, interest, and net profits, and also results in restricting the natural opportunities for producing, and therefore penalizes wealth.

This great preventive of maximum production and tax on the gross earnings of both capital and labor, is economic rent, the increment of wealth unearned by its recipient. It is the inevitable and natural fund from which, in justice to all, public expenditures should be derived. Private earnings, having already contributed to unearned increment, should therefore be relieved from further public burdens.

Due to the present uneconomic perversion of this fund, the vast majority of wage-earners instinctively feel that, as the more economically wealth is produced, under the general property tax the greater will be the percentage absorbed by non-producers, their interests are therefore not best served by such efficient methods as would enable capitalists to produce a given unit of wealth at the minimum of wage-cost. The workers vainly hope that by this means the number of jobs may equal the number of men and thereby maintain maximum wages.

This uneconomic trend constitutes a tremendously powerful force persistently operating toward preventing the maximum net earnings of both capital and labor, thus decreasing the aggregate production of wealth. Manifestly, this necessitates only partially economic use of many billions of dollars of capital, of millions of men and millions of acres, that under more correct economic conditions could be most profitably employed in the maximum production of wealth in other channels. It retards the growth of cities.

The restricted production of wealth due to the general property tax, together with the inequitable distribution of wealth among the laborers and capitalists producing it, means poverty to many, unnecessarily low wages to all workers, greatly diminished earnings to capital, and very marked contraction in the possible volume and net profits of business.

So long as those who, by higher education, broader scope of vision and greater leisure are perhaps better qualified than the workers to correctly solve economic problems, are content with a restricted volume of business, at the barest possible net margin of profit to themselves and consequent unnecessarily low wages to their employees, are not they, even more than the workers, most responsible for the undesirable effects of unscientific management and the inefficiencies that low wages and small net margins both invite and produce?

As soon as we are ungrudgingly willing to justly equalize all taxable values, and then adopt an equitable system of taxation which will take as much as may be practicable of the so-called "unearned increment," thus enabling us to discontinue penalizing industry, business conditions will be all we can reasonably wish for, and all labor can be employed at good wages.

Industrial Accident Commission

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1915.

"Tis remarkable that they
Talk most, who have the least to say."
—Matthew Prior.

The union label never sleeps. It works for unionism night and day, patiently, diligently and effectively, and all the encouragement it asks is that union men and women demand its presence on their purchases. This is little enough for any one to do who is interested in the welfare of humanity. Demand the label and help yourself and your fellows.

The "Union" of Indianapolis, in its last issue, had these lines in big black-faced type across its front page: "This, the oldest labor paper in the United States, is unalterably opposed to the co-operative store movement in this city and the State." It will be remembered that a short time ago a scheme was presented providing for the unions of Indiana taking \$2,000,000 out of their treasuries for the purpose of starting a big co-operative department store. A vote is now being taken.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller is dead and was doubtless a good woman, and we have no desire whatever to criticise her, but when we read such rot as the following, taken from the Stockton "News-Advocate," we cannot remain silent: "As the wife of the richest man in America she lived the simple life and had no more than the most humble workman in the United States." You humble workmen who have a score of automobiles at your beck and call are indeed fortunate. No need to deny that you have them because the Stockton scribbler knows all about it, and, of course, is telling the truth. What manner of man the editor of the Stockton "News-Advocate" is may be judged by the rashness and foolishness of the quoted statement.

The men who have brought the International Journeymen Tailors' Union to the verge of ruin are now striving desperately to prevent an honest election on the question of amalgamation with the seceders of the United Garment Workers, but the rank and file of the tailors, now that they are aware of the trickery practiced upon them, doubtless will compel the submission of the question to the membership. If the question is submitted the amalgamation plan will probably be defeated and the scheming Brais will be in a sorry plight, as he has resigned as secretary of the tailors' union and become secretary of the amalgamated body at a salary of \$50 per week. Without the money from the tailors the organization will be unable to pay salaries, because the seceders are not of the kind that pay dues. Rather they are experts at eating up the dues paid by others.

-:- Labor and Education -:-

The organized labor movement of the United States has led the way out of the wilderness into the open light in many fields, but for none of its efforts does it deserve greater credit than for those exerted in favor of education for the great uncountried millions who plod their weary way through life unknown and unheralded.

The endeavors of the organized workers in the interest of broad and free education began almost with the birth of this republic, and have been continued up to the present moment unabated. President Gompers in his testimony before the Industrial Relations Commission in New York recently, clearly and tersely set forth organized labor's position in this regard. He said:

"It favors the enactment of further legislation for general education and particularly for vocational education in useful pursuits.

"It is not generally known that to the organized labor movement of Massachusetts belongs the credit of establishing public schools in Massachusetts and the general public school system as it has since developed. Prior to that time there were schools which children of poor parents could attend, but attendance at such schools carried with it the stigma of the poverty of the parents. Such poverty was a stigma then. The labor movement of Massachusetts secured the enactment of a law removing as a requirement for attendance at these schools that the parents of the children must declare that they could not afford to pay for the tuition of their children. Thus came into existence the first public school in the United States.

"The American Federation of Labor has had for the past ten years a committee composed of many of its own representative men and women and a number of public educators acting for the American Federation of Labor, yet independent of it, that has worked out a system of vocational training for industries, agriculture and household economy. The report shows the relation between these vocations and civic duty. That report has been made a public document by the Senate of the United States."

But President Gompers need not have stopped here. The labor movement after seeing its policies in favor of public schools adopted by the entire country, began an agitation for the establishment of absolutely free schools, and held that no school could be said to be a free school which failed to furnish the necessary books to pupils without a pauper's oath, and thus started the system, which is still spreading throughout the nation, of furnishing text-books free to students without humiliation and annoyance.

Nor is this all the labor movement has done in the way of promoting opportunities for the poor and the humble in our midst to secure some degree of education and enlightenment. The most powerful factor working for the broadening of our State universities, the bringing of their equipment, facilities and instructors into closer touch with the great mass of the people who were unable to take advantage of the regular courses, was also the organized labor movement.

Always and everywhere has the organized worker been intensely interested in whatever might tend to disseminate knowledge among his fellows. In pursuing this policy he has not been confined to the narrow limitations of selfishness, though, of course, he has fully realized that the broader the field covered by knowledge and the more intelligent the mass of the people the better for him, yet frequently, very frequently, has been called upon to make sacrifices in the interest of the general welfare, and never has he hesitated in yielding to the call. This because early in his trade union career the lesson of the brotherhood of man was thoroughly impressed upon him.

At the present time the movement for vocational education and occupational guidance is receiving the hearty and earnest support of the labor movement of the United States because the feeling is strong that there is need for some such system in order that the youth of today may be able to embark upon an industrial career better equipped than might be the case without it, and in this policy there can be no selfishness and only a desire to do the best possible for those that are to follow.

In the field of education as well as in all other truly helpful fields, the organized worker not only pioneers, but continues the efforts until success is finally achieved.

The labor movement is, therefore, courted today as a powerful and persistent ally by all those who desire things done in the interest of humanity.

Fluctuating Sentiments

The rivers of the United States carry to tide-water every year 270,000,000 tons of dissolved matter and 513,000,000 tons of suspended matter. This total of 783,000,000 tons represents more than 350,000,000 cubic yards of rocks, or 610,000,000 cubic yards of surface soil.

In spite of the fact that the net profits of the municipal railway, after paying a minimum of \$3 for an eight-hour day to employees, amount to nearly \$300,000, the "Chronicle" has this misleading headline in a late issue: "Earnings of city railway analyzed; net profit after deducting charges required by law comparatively small." The "Chronicle" is running true to its long-standing policy.

Were it as easy to succeed as it is to fail the upper decks of life's ship would be crowded, but with things as they are, where success requires exertion of a tireless character and failure is the reward of inactivity there is room for result producers throughout the labor movement. Therefore if your union is a failure place the blame where it belongs, upon the membership, and not elsewhere.

A big steamship official objects to the Seamen's bill because it will make necessary an increase of \$50 per month per vessel for food and supplies, which is a practical admission that the concern has been starving its seamen. It is indeed an abominable law that compels a company to reduce its profits in order to give its workers enough to eat! Why should hunger take precedence over profits? An outrage surely.

This story is going the rounds in Northern Kansas papers: "Twenty years ago I bought a \$2 pair of kid gloves. My salary was \$18 a month and board. Five years later I found myself with a salary of \$50 a month, one good wife, and both of us to feed and clothe. I bought myself a pair of \$1 gloves. Five years later there were two children, my salary was \$75 a month and I found that a 50-cent pair of yarn mittens about fitted my case. Five years later my salary had increased to \$100 a month, my family numbered three besides myself and wife, and a pair of 25-cent mittens covered my hands. This year I find myself forty years old and drawing a salary of \$125 a month, with four children, and one good old wife, and, durn my skin, I went downtown and bought me a pair of cotton flannel gloves, 10 cents a pair, six pairs for 50 cents."

"What is done for effect is seen to be done for effect; what is done for love is felt to be done for love," says Emerson, discoursing upon behavior, and presently adds: "So deep are the sources of this surface-action that even the size of your companion seems to vary with his freedom of thought. Not only is he larger, when at ease, and his thoughts generous, but everything around him becomes variable with expression. No carpenter's rule, no rod and chain, will measure the dimensions of any house or house-lot. Go into the house; if the proprietor is constrained and deferring, 'tis of no importance how large his house, how beautiful his grounds, you quickly come to the end of all; but if the man is self-possessed, happy, and at home, his house is deep-founded, indefinitely large and interesting, the roof and dome buoyant as the sky. Under the humblest roof the commonest person in plain clothes sits there massive, cheerful, yet formidable, like the Egyptian colossi."

Wit at Random

Little Elsie—My papa's a minister, and that is best.

Little Grace—My papa's a lawyer, and that's best, too.

Little Elsie—No, your papa is not a really lawyer; he just practices law. But my papa is a really minister, because he just preaches and never practices. My mamma says so.—"Judge."

"I wonder what has become of the old-fashioned dime novel?" remarked the old fogey.

"It has gone up to a dollar and a half," replied the grouch.—Cincinnati "Enquirer."

He—I'd no idea you would accept me the first time I proposed.

She—And did you think I would the second time?

He—Oh, there would have been no second time.—Boston "Transcript."

Teacher—Where is the Dead Sea?

Tommie—Don't know, ma'am.

"Don't know where the Dead Sea is?"

"No, ma'am. I didn't even know any of them was sick, ma'am."—Yonkers "Statesman."

Ethel used to play a good deal in Sunday-school, but one day she had been so good that the teacher said in praise:

"Ethel, my dear, you have been a very good girl today."

"Yeth'm," responded Ethel. "I couldn't help it. I dot a stiff neck."—Pittsburg "Chronicle."

Conductor of Village Band—What's wrong, Duncan?

Duncan (cellist)—The drum's been playin' my music and I've been playin' his.

Conductor—I thought there was something not just quite right.

"What did you learn at the school?" the boss asked the fair young applicant for the stenographer's job.

"I learned," she replied, "that spelling is essential to a stenographer."

The boss chuckled.

"Good. Now let me hear you spell 'essential.'"

The fair girl hesitated for the fraction of a second.

"There are three ways," she replied. "Which do you prefer?"

And she got the job.—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

Supper was in progress, and the father was telling about a row which took place in front of his store that morning:

"The first thing I saw was one man deal the other a sounding blow, and then a crowd gathered. The man who was struck ran and grabbed a large shovel he had been using on the street, and rushed back, his eyes blazing fiercely. I thought he'd surely knock the other man's brains out, and I stepped right in between them."

The young son of the family had become so hugely interested in the narrative as it proceeded that he had stopped eating his pudding. So proud was he of his father's valor, his eyes fairly shone, and he cried:

"He couldn't knock any brains out of you, could he, father?"

Father looked at him long and earnestly, but the lad's countenance was frank and open.

Father gasped slightly, and resumed his supper.—Philadelphia "Public Ledger."

Miscellaneous

THE FOOL'S PRAYER.

By Edward R. Sill.

The royal feast was done; the king
Sought some new sport to banish care,
And to his jester cried: "Sir Fool,
Kneel now and make for us a prayer!"

The jester doffed his cap and bells
And stood the mocking court before;
They could not see the bitter smile
Behind the painted grin he wore.

He bowed his head and bent his knee
Upon the monarch's silken stool;
His pleading voice arose: "O Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!"

"No pity, Lord, could change the heart
From red with wrong to white as wool;
The rod must heal the sin, but, Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool."

"'Tis not by guilt the onward sweep
Of truth and right, O Lord, we stay;
'Tis by the follies that so long
We hold the earth from Heaven away."

"These clumsy feet, still in the mire,
Go crushing blossoms without end;
These hard, well-meaning hands we thrust
Among the heartstrings of a friend."

"The ill-timed truth we might have kept—
Who knows how hard it pierced and stung?
The word we had not sense to say—
Who knows how grandly it had rung?"

"Our faults no tenderness should ask,
The chastening stripes must cleanse them all;
But for our blunders—O, in shame,
Before the eyes of Heaven we fall."

"Earth bears no balsam for mistakes;
Men crown the knave and scourge the tool
That did his will; but Thou, O Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool!"

The room was hushed. In silence arose
The king, and sought his gardens cool,
And walked apart and murmured low:
"Be merciful to me, a fool."

PLAY.

By George Matthew Adams.

To you who early learn the value of play applied to your life and to you who learn just when to apply it, there is opened a road both wide and short into the town of peace, power and plenty.

Play stretches the muscles, rests and soothes the nerves, stirs the blood and clears the brain. Play stays the hand of age and transplants youth all along through the advancing years.

Play lifts the burden from people's shoulders—smoothes out the wrinkles from their faces and starts smiles and joy anew.

Play is a strangler of worry, an enemy of ill-health and a mighty force in the creating of clean, strong thinking. Play is insurance against failure.

Play at outdoor sports. Play at your books. Play with your "kiddies" if you have them, and other people's "kiddies" if you have none yourself. Play before you start your day and play at its close. And occasionally "skip" a day that you may also play.

Play hard when you do play. But never play when you work and never work when you play. Neither make play out of work nor work out of play.

American Federation Newsletter

Long Strike Settled.

The strike of shingle weavers at Port Angeles, Wash., which has been waged for nearly five months, has been settled, the company agreeing to the day wage scale instead of piece work. The strikers are affiliated to the Timber Workers' International Union.

Ten-Hour Day "Dangerous."

The Detroit Street Railway Company will be forced into bankruptcy if a ten-hour law is passed by the State Legislature. This calamity will surely happen if statements by the company's attorneys are to be believed. Unionists, however, are calling the lawmakers' attention to the history of remedial legislation, which is marked by similar prophecies, made with a vehemence equal to that of the Detroit alarmists.

Victims of Gunmen Sue.

Damage suits to the amount of \$120,000 have been filed at New Brunswick, N. J., on behalf of workers who were shot by armed detectives in the employ of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, at Chrome, on January 19th. The actions, for \$10,000 apiece, are similar in the twelve cases. All of the complainants were shot in the back. Attorneys for the strikers declare the case presents no new problems in law, as it will be easy to prove the liability of the company.

Convicts Mistreated.

Brutal treatment of prisoners in Alabama convict camps, including excessive forms of punishment that sometimes result fatally, was charged by Rev. J. A. Jenkins, State prison chaplain, before a special legislative investigating committee. The clergyman said his testimony was based on personal investigation in the various camps, and that he witnessed many scenes of indescribable horror and cruelty. He said prisoners had been subjected, in some cases, to severe beatings and had been forced to perform dangerous tasks.

All-Steel Cars Protect.

In connection with a derailment on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Woodlyn, Pa., on September 19, 1914, the safety appliance division of the Interstate Commerce Commission reports that the "facts developed strengthen previous recommendations that the greatest protection to passengers in high-speed trains can be afforded only by the use of all-steel cars." In this derailment thirty persons were injured more or less seriously.

Will Test Relief Fund.

Judge Cushing has decided against the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad in its bill of demurrer against the suit of Joseph Bailey, former switchman, to recover damages. He contributed to the company's relief fund for six years, and states that when a worker leaves the service he is not reimbursed. It is further stated that 3000 employees are compelled to be parties to this fund. The railroad asked that the case be dismissed, but this the court refused and ordered a trial.

Strong Unions Bring Results.

The London Transport Workers' Federation has submitted claims for higher wages, and Secretary Robert Williams makes this comment: "Only those unions and those districts which have sufficient courage to voice their own claims will receive attention. Let it never be forgotten: the employers would never have made the slightest concessions, though food had doubled in

price, if there had not been a strong trade union backing behind the claims put forward."

Street Car Strike Ends.

Organized street car men of East Liverpool, Ohio, have won their demand for seniority rights on the lines of the local Traction and Light Company, and the strike has been called off. The company also agreed that if a crew was called out and worked only half a day they would be paid for a full day.

Tell Story of Sweat Shop.

Cigar Makers' Union has issued a statement of conditions in the F. P. Lewis Cigar Company's plant, at Peoria, Ill., where 140 unorganized men and girls struck. Some of them joined the union, but many of the strikers returned to work and they have since been forced to accept conditions more debasing than ever. The union states that the firm has now introduced the "speeding up" system and are compelling employees to work with inferior material, and is also advocating the sweat shop system as it prevails in cigar trust factories. A nursery has been installed in connection with the plant, where babies are to be kept during the day while the mothers are employed. Many of these workers are earning less than \$10 a week.

Compulsory Arbitration.

How war destroys individual liberty is illustrated in a hint by Lloyd George, in a speech in Bangor, Wales, that the English government may resort to compulsory arbitration because of numerous trade disputes and wage demands of workers, forced on them by increased living costs. The cabinet official said: "There is a good deal to be said for, and there is a vast amount to be said against, compulsory arbitration, but during the war the government ought to have power to settle all these differences and the work should go on."

In a speech before the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener, secretary of war, urged the passage of a bill authorizing the government to take over factories for the production of war material. The "defense of the realm" act, now in force, gives the government power "to do any act involving interference with private rights of property" which is necessary for war purposes.

"Bill" Wilson Is Praised.

At a complimentary dinner tendered Secretary of Labor Wilson by his associates in the Department of Labor, President Wilson wrote this note to the ex-secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers' Union: "My Dear Mr. Secretary: May I not send you this line of cordial good wishes? I have learned with the greatest interest of the complimentary dinner which the employees of the Department of Labor are to tender you, and I want to add my word of congratulation. The two years that have gone by since the formation of the department have been fruitful in interesting and important and beneficial work, and any honors that may be paid you are thoroughly well deserved."

Bakery Workers' Novel Plan.

A portable bake shop, to be used in future contests with employers, has been arranged for by the general executive board of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, acting under orders of the convention, held in Milwaukee, last September. The bake shop will be held in readiness at Chicago to be shipped where trouble with employers may occur, and will enable these unionists to turn out 5000 loaves of union-made bread in eight hours, or 15,000 loaves in three eight-hour shifts per day. The plan involves an expenditure of \$5000, and bakery work-

ers declare they are now prepared to checkmate a favorite move of employers, who would combine, and then lock out the unionists, who found it impossible to supply the demand for union-made bread.

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Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

A GREAT NEW LAUGHING SHOW.

JOHN HYAMS and LEILA McINTYRE, in "The Quakeress," by Herbert Hall Winslow; THE SHARROCKS, "Behind the Grand Stand"; KREMOLINA & DARRAS BROS., An Aerial Novelty; BONITA, The Equine Detective; PARILLO and FRABITO, Street Singers; Last Week—CRESSY and DAYNE, Presenting by Request "TOWN HALL TONIGHT"; LAMBERTI, The Master Musician; Last Week—BLANCHE RING, in "Oh Papa."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

Herman's Hats

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Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
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YOU CAN

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

"You can take command of yourself at any moment you desire to do so. Study and analyze your Abilities and Powers and muster them all into your service. For you can make of yourself a towering figure in the work of the world. No one owns you. One hundred per cent of the Steak in your personal Corporation belongs to you. The little people of Destruction that whine at your deer whine at the door of every forceful man. You can make them mere Pygmies in their Power over your Future."

This is a book which stimulates to action before a page is finished. It is concentrated energy and common sense. Dipping into it is like touching a live electric wire. It vitalizes.

Among the titles of these short, pithy articles are Silence, Health, Character, Mistakes, Ruts, Together, Time, Dare, Pay, Why, See, System, Dream, Be Prompt, and many others. Each puts forth a fundamental truth of right and efficient living in such plain and forceful language that it sticks.

The author is himself the founder and head of a successful business.

75 cents net; postpaid, 85 cents.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY
PUBLISHERS - - NEW YORK

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, March 23, 1915, Vice-President A. J. Giacomini presiding.

Admitted to membership by examination: O. J. Trevillian, clarinet; Irving Jurglison, trombone.

Transfers deposited: Otto Birk, Local 76, Seattle; T. Steppin, Local 12, Sacramento; Edw. Schaefer, Local 70, Omaha.

Admitted to full membership: V. J. Rooney, Local 241; Chandeler Stewart, Local 117; W. E. Ross, Local 368; Miss J. M. Fraser, Local 12; Kajaten Attl, Local 10.

This is the last week in which to pay dues. You will become delinquent after March 31, 1915. Dues are \$2.00, assessments 25c, total, \$2.25. Please pay same to C. H. King, financial secretary, 68 Haight street.

We wish to correct an error which occurred a few weeks ago in these columns, when Mr. Geo. E. Jeffroy, who is to be a delegate from Portland local 99 to the A. F. M. convention in this city in May, was referred to as a former member of this local. Mr. Jeffroy is a full member at this time and has held continual membership in Local 6 since September, 1902.

C. T. Schuppert and A. S. Less have been appointed delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council by the board of directors, to succeed J. D. Hynes and C. H. King.

J. F. Fitzgerald has been appointed member of the board of directors to succeed C. A. Neale, deceased.

President Frank Carothers, of the American Federation of Musicians, who has been in this city for the past week, left Thursday for New York, via Portland and the Northern route.

It is hard for us to realize that on that yesterday, shortly before Victoria mounted the British throne, Sir Robert Peel, summoned post-haste from Rome, found that the journey took him as many days as it had taken Labienus eighteen hundred years before. Then, of a sudden, distances were annihilated by steam, and time was cut in fractions. People traveled in their neighbors' countries, learned their neighbors' languages, read their neighbors' books. Machinery increased a thousandfold the possibilities of manufacture, and the workers, driven by the machines which they themselves had built, thinking to control them, toiled ever more steadily, turning out mightier masses of goods for delivery to other nations, satisfying old wants and creating new ones never dreamed of before. Step by step with well-being, comfort, and luxury, marched the dependence of one nation upon another.—From an essay by E. S. in "Atlantic Monthly."

Patronize
those who are **Fair**

Convention
Badges 

The Albert S. Samuels Co.

895 MARKET STREET

JEWELERS

Medals and
Badges
Made to
Order



OPTICIANS

Factory on
Premises
Eyes
Examined

NOTE—To test the advertising value of the CLARION we will give a 10% discount to any one bringing this "ad" and showing their UNION CARD.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

By William T. Bonsor.

Some of our citizens may be laboring under the delusion that because of the so-called "Gentlemen's agreement" existing between the United States and Japan in regard to the issuance of passports to Japanese laborers, Japanese immigration is on the decrease and the number of Japanese in the United States is decreasing.

The Anti-Jap Laundry League is in receipt of the latest annual report (1914) of the Commissioner General of Immigration which presents some very interesting figures and observations in regard to Japanese immigration, in support of the obvious increase of the Japanese population in this country. The "agreement" permits the issuance of passports to three kinds of laborers, to-wit: "former residents," "parents, wives and children of residents" and "settled agriculturists." The total number of Japanese admitted legally during the year is 13,016, of which 7694 were non-laborers and 5322 were laborers. This is an increase of 25 per cent in continental United States and a decrease of 7 per cent in Hawaii over the previous year. This percentage takes into consideration the surplus of arrivals over departures. The statistical tables present an increase of Japanese immigration during each preceding year after deducting the numbers of departures.

Three thousand and fifteen wives of residents (or picture brides), who are in reality laborers, co-workers in the fields with men, were admitted to continental United States during the past year. Sincerity of the "picture bride" custom is questioned. Indications are that there will be a heavier influx of brides this year.

There are a very large number of Japanese who have lived in Canada for various numbers of years who hold passports, the destination of which is the United States. There are also several thousand Japanese Canadian citizens who can enter the United States without question (under present conditions) at any time they may desire.

The foregoing figures and observations, taken from the report, indicate the necessity of real legislation to prohibit this increasing immigration, as well as the "picture bride" subterfuge, which is entirely out of harmony with plain and ordinary decency. California falls heir to the bulk of this immigration coming to continental United States.

These figures do not take into consideration the numbers of Japanese who are able in one way or another to gain illegal entry into the United States. The Bureau of Immigration is unable to adequately protect the Canadian or Mexican borders and other places accessible to illegal entry, because of an insufficient appropriation by the government for such purposes.

SUSTAINS RIGHT TO PICKET.

In the case of a unionist charged with "disturbing the peace," in connection with a strike of cooks and waiters, Judge Stanford of the Maricopa County (Arizona) Superior Court charged the jury as follows regarding the right of workers to picket: "Employees, individually, or acting through a union, have a right to attend at or near the house or place where the business of the employer is carried on, for the purpose of peacefully persuading any person to cease to patronize such place where such employees have ceased to work and have the right to recommend, advise or persuade the public at large by peaceful means to cease to patronize such place and have the right to peaceably assemble in any place in a lawful manner for a lawful purpose." The jury decided that picketing was not a disturbance of the peace and discharged the defendant.

CONGRESSMAN NOLAN HOME.

Congressman John I. Nolan arrived in the city from Washington, D. C., last Wednesday evening. Accompanying the Congressman were a number of his colleagues, their families and friends, including: Representative H. Steenerson and wife of Crookston, Minn.; Representative Edward T. Taylor and wife of Glenwood Springs, Colo.; ex-Representative J. W. Bryan of Seattle, Wash.; ex-Representative Robert H. Gittins and wife of Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Representative William Gordon of Cleveland, Ohio; Representative Albert Johnson and wife of Hoquiam, Wash.; Representative Fred A. Britten and wife of Chicago, Ill.; Representative Thomas Stout, wife and baby, of Lewiston, Mont.; A. L. Ehrhar, president of the Detroit Avenue Savings and Banking Company of Cleveland, Ohio; Fred C. Kelly, Washington newspaper man, and wife.

Senator P. J. McCumber of North Dakota, who was a member of the party coming West, stayed over a few days with his sister in Santa Ana, while Congressman William Kettner, Mrs. Kettner, and Miss Mayme Peaker of San Diego and Miss Sue White of Washington, D. C., remained in San Diego.

Congressman Nolan was enthusiastic in speaking of the attitude of the Eastern people toward the Exposition.

"All along the line," he said, "the people who usually travel and those who travel less frequently are making their plans to come to San Francisco. Of course, the big rush will not begin until the warmer weather sets in; but they are coming."

Among the friends of Congressman Nolan who were on hand to welcome him home were: Judge Michael Roche, Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher, Supervisor John O. Walsh, Joseph Lehaney, Edward J. Dillon, John P. McLaughlin, J. A. O'Connell, John L. Herget, B. B. Rosenthal and John A. Kelly.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

KOBLICK BROS.

Hardware and Tools, Paints and Oils
Second Hand Tools, Bought, Sold
and Exchanged

2115 Mission Street
Between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets

UNION HATS

"YOU KNOW ME"



Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 19, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Murphy. Bro. Williams appointed vice-president pro tem in absence of Bro. Brouillet who was in Sacramento.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Chauffeurs—Bro. Robert O'Donnell, additional delegate. Waitresses No. 48—Sisters Minnie Andrews and Ida Keene, vice Noney Cordes and Lena Hopper. Stable Employees No. 404—Thomas Tobin, vice Gus Abels.

Communications—Referred to Executive Committee—From Marine Gasoline Engineers' Association, enclosing wage scale. From Water Front Workers' Federation, relative to Marine Gasoline Engineers' wage scale. From Chauffeurs' Union, enclosing new wage scale. From Cracker Bakers' Union Auxiliary, enclosing new wage scale.

Reports of Unions—Milkers—Mondot settled with them. Riggers and Stevedores—Sixty-second annual picnic at Shell Mound Park, Sunday, April 16th.

Label Section—Ladies' Auxiliary will hold whist party on Monday evening, March 22d, at Convention Hall, Labor Temple. Minutes in "Labor Clarion."

Report of Executive Committee—Committee recommends indorsement of wage scale of Waitresses' Union affecting cafeterias, and that union return to committee for advice and assistance before taking action. Moved to lay over until appeal of Waitresses' Union was decided by the International Union. On the application of Tailors No. 80 for a boycott on the firm of Jacobs & Company, committee recommends that Mr. Jacobs be advised to install his own shop. Committee recommends that resolutions from Building Trades Council relative to defending Bros. Caplan and Schmidt be indorsed; that secretary be instructed to send appeal to affiliated unions, and that a committee from State Federation of Labor, Building Trades Council, and the president and secretary of the S. F. Labor Council act as finance committee. Communication from Brass and Chandelier Workers' Union laid over, no committee appearing. Application from Bartenders No. 41 for a boycott on the Relay saloon referred to secretary for investigation and report. Application from Machinists No. 68 for a boycott on the Ford Automobile Company laid over, secretary instructed to investigate. Report of Committee concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of pending legislation dealing with vocational education, representatives of different trades were present. Dr. E. R. Snyder also present. Committee recommends that Council go on record in favor of Senate Bills Nos. 236, 237, and 767, provided said bills be amended to include the safeguards and provisions proposed by the various organizations and this committee. Committee recommends indorsement of proposed ordinance to regulate and license elevators. Your committee recommends that public hearings be held in the matter of Spring Valley Water Company and that next Tuesday and Wednesday evening be set as a time for said hearing. Moved that report be concurred in. Rising vote taken and resulted in 41 in favor and 40 against; motion carried. Report of committee concurred in.

Special Order—On deferred report of law and legislative committee relative to cemetery bills. Moved that debate on this question be limited to ten minutes and that fifteen minutes be allowed committee for answer; carried. Speakers

for and against bills were heard. Moved that report of committee be concurred in which indorses Senate Bill No. 52 or Assembly Bill No. 127; Senate Bill No. 51 or Assembly Bill No. 124; Senate Bill No. 54 or Assembly Bill No. 127.

New Business—Moved that Bro. Grant Hamilton be invited to address Council next Friday evening at 9 p. m.; carried. Moved that matter of assisting cigar makers in Frankenberg case be left in the hands of president and secretary; carried.

Bro. McMorrow, representing Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Ry. Emp., addressed Council.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—Retail Clerks, \$8; Waitresses, \$28; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Stable Employees, \$16; Baggage Messengers, \$4; Glass Blowers, \$12; Sheet Metal Workers, \$24; Hoisting Engineers, \$24; Beer Drivers, \$20; Sugar Workers, \$4; Upholsterers, \$12; Alaska Fishermen, \$40; Sailors, \$40; Bookbinders, \$12; Office Employees, \$12; Material Teamsters, \$24; Stationary Firemen, \$12; Milkers, \$8; Photo Engravers, \$8; Barbers, \$32; Machine Hands, \$4; Stage Employees, \$8; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$20; Felt and Composition Roofers, \$8; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Garment Workers, \$20; Boiler Makers, \$8; Butchers, \$4; Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary, \$12; Tailors No. 400, \$4; Electrical Workers No. 537, \$16; Bottle Caners, \$4; Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, \$8; Refund, telegram, \$1.45; Label Section, \$6; Stockton, \$40. Total receipts, \$523.45.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; office postage, \$5; lettering on door, 80 cents; Stenographers, \$51; Theodore Johnson, \$35; A. W. Brouillet, legislative agent, \$42; distributing cards on amendments, \$4.50; O'Connell & Davis, stationery, \$2.65; Burroughs Adding Machine Co., paper, \$2; Sterling Furniture Company, \$69.75; California State Federation of Labor, \$6; Label Section, \$6; Paul Scharrenberg, Stockton Donation, \$500. Total expenses, \$764.70.

Council adjourned at 11:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held March 17, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m. by President S. Roman.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President L. C. Walden and Trustee W. G. Desepte were noted absent; both excused.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Communications—From Metal Polishers' International Union of Cincinnati, Ohio, with the information that the Sternau Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., is unfair to organized labor, requesting the appointment of committee to visit the stores that handle their products; complied with, and secretary appointed. From Cigar Makers, Local No. 228 of San Francisco, requesting that members demand their label; complied with. From Fresno Labor Council, requesting information about slides; referred to secretary. From Bill Posters, with the information that they will use in the future their unfair sticker on any cards or posters that have not been put out by their members; ordered filed. From Coopers, Local No. 65, enclosing a letter from Chicago Local No. 15 announcing that the Jaques Manufacturing Company, manufacturing the K. C. baking powder, do not use union cooperage; referred to Ladies' Auxiliary.

Bills—Samuels Printing Company, for 500 postal cards for Ladies' Auxiliary and rubber stamp, \$7.05; expenses and incidentals, \$3.40.

Reports of Unions—Garment Workers reported

they are carrying on a label agitation, visiting all unions and stores and Sister E. Suther requested that a committee be appointed to visit with her the unions on the water front. Coopers requested that the ladies demand their label on lard tubs when purchasing lard in butcher shops. Sheet

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Union
Made
and
Bottled

Soft
Drink
AND
Mineral
Water

OF AMERICA
COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

EAGLESON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Union Label Shirts and Underwear

WE SELL

BELL BRAND UNION LABEL COLLARS AND CUFFS
HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES
UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
UNION LABEL GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

1118 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

Metal Workers reported that many of their members are unemployed, and members of other organizations are doing some of their work. Cigar Makers reported that there is a very small demand for their label, many of their members being out of work. Barbers reported that International Organizer C. M. Felder will go out with Miss Suther of the Garment Workers for one week visiting unions and agitate for the label, card and button. Bill Posters reported that Bartenders are employing their members to distribute quarter cards advertising their picnic, and that Captain Smith of the convict ship "Success" does not employ union men to advertise his ship.

Reports of Committees—Agitation Committee reported that they held a meeting on Monday, March 8th, and recommended that the Section buy card tables instead of renting them. By motion, the secretary was instructed to buy 20 tables, they not to cost more than \$2.50 per table. Ladies' Auxiliary reported that they will give a card party on Monday, March 22d; that they recommend Mrs. A. T. Wulff to act as organizer during the illness of Sister Walden; that Sister M. H. Mahoney was elected president and Mrs. Madden vice-president. Report received and recommendations concurred in. Secretary Guth reported that he attended the mass meeting held by the Richmond Labor Council, and that he had the bill board painted as directed.

New Business—By motion, secretary was instructed to communicate with Captain Smith of the convict ship "Success" in behalf of the Bill Posters' Union.

Meeting adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

DISCUSSING THE LAND QUESTION.

(A clipping in an old scrap book.)

Of course you don't believe in the single tax. Crazy scheme, isn't it? Want to rob honest people of their own property, eh! As bad as anarchy, isn't it?

Who owns that land there? Moneybags. Who owns this here? Moneybags. Who owns that down there? Moneybags. Where did he get it? Inherited it from his father. Where did his father get it? From his grandfather. Did his grandfather create it? No, he was an early settler and got this townsite from the Indians. Did the Indians make it? No, they were here first and naturally owned it. Ah!

Do you believe in a heaven? Of course. How long has Heaven been built? Thousands of years. Do you expect to go there?

Yes.

Think you'll find room?

Of course.

Have a lot to yourself?

Certainly.

Won't the early settlers own the whole place by this time?

Of course not.

Why won't they?

Because each man is only entitled to what God gives him.

Did God give Moneybags his land?

Yes—indirectly.

Did he give him the whole townsite?

I suppose so.

Won't he give the early settlers in Heaven whole townsites too?

Why should he?

Why, they were there first and had a right to all they could take.

You're foolish. God will keep a place for everyone in Heaven.

But didn't he keep a place for everyone when he made the earth?

I suppose so.

Then how is it that a few like Moneybags own most of it?

CIGARMAKERS AND CLOTHING WORKERS.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor has just published as Bulletin No. 161, a report on wages and hours of labor in the manufacture of men's ready-made clothing and in cigar manufacturing. The report is based on information obtained from the principal representative establishments in these industries. Comparative figures are given for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913.

In the clothing industry, full-time weekly earnings in 1913 were 8.3 per cent higher than in 1912, and 10.7 per cent higher than in 1911; full-time hours of labor in 1913 were 5.1 per cent lower than in 1912, and 5.3 per cent lower than in 1911; and rates of wages or earnings per hour in 1913 were 13.5 per cent higher than in 1912; and 16.3 per cent higher than in 1911.

In cigar manufacturing the wages per hour in 1913 were 4.5 per cent higher than in 1912, and 8.8 per cent higher than in 1911. While regular hours are worked in some cigar factories, in many factories no regular hours are observed, the employees going and coming as they desire. Because so many of the factories have no regular hours of labor to which employees must conform, it was not practicable to present figures for full time hours of labor per week, nor for full time weekly earnings.

The clothing data for 1913 were obtained from 221 shops operated by 117 establishments and cover over 18,000 employees. The average full-time weekly earnings in the principal occupations in this industry in 1913 were as follows:

Basters, coat, male.....	\$13.30
Basters, all shops, female.....	9.73
Bushelers and tailors, male.....	14.01
Cutters, cloth, hand, male.....	21.22
Cutters, cloth, machine, male.....	22.19
Examiners, male.....	15.37
Fitters or trimmers, coat, male.....	17.97
Hand sewers, coat, male.....	13.34
Hand sewers, all shops, female.....	9.20
Operators, all shops, male.....	16.16
Operators, all shops, female.....	10.77
Pressers, all shops, male.....	15.45

The average for "all shops" above covers coat, pants and vest shops, figures for which are presented separately in the bulletin.

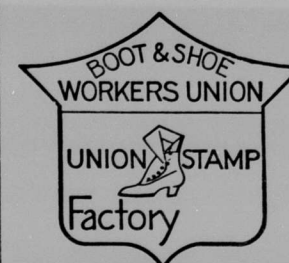
The prevailing hours per week for cutters in 1913 was 48 and the average about 49. In the other occupations, the full-time hours per week averaged about 52½. Only a very few shops visited worked over 54 hours per week. The principal cities producing men's factory-made clothing are New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Rochester, Cincinnati and Boston. Figures are given for each of these cities separately in the bulletin.

The cigar manufacturing data for 1913 were obtained from 100 establishments and cover 18,680 employees. The average earnings per hour in the principal occupations in this industry in 1913 were:

Banders, female.....	\$0.1610
Bunchmakers, hand, male.....	.3030
Bunchmakers, hand, female.....	.2339
Bunchmakers, machine, female.....	.2030
Cigarmakers, hand, male.....	.3163
Cigarmakers, hand, female.....	.2558
Packers, male.....	.4769
Packers, female.....	.2257
Rollers, hand, male.....	.3011
Rollers, hand, female.....	.2297
Rollers, suction, female.....	.1858
Stemmers or strippers, male.....	.1525
Stemmers or strippers, female.....	.1277

The principal cigar manufacturing cities are New York, Tampa, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Cincinnati. Figures are given in the bulletin separately for each of these cities and also for Lancaster and Dayton.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

Assets.....	\$58,584,596.93
Deposits.....	55,676,513.19
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	1,908,083.74
Employees' Pension Fund.....	188,521.05
Number of Depositors.....	66,442

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

Our reputation is not only back of but is in every bottle of

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



MARCH, 1915

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
**Intertype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson, Cassidy Co., The.....	563 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3383 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(58) *Monahan, John & Co.....	311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2107 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(123) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montg'my & Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....
109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
The Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

On Tuesday, March 16th, the firm of Belcher & Phillips, 515 Howard street, was dissolved. E. S. Belcher retiring and John S. Phillips taking over the entire interest of the company. The dissolution of this firm is marked with a degree of personal interest aside from the formal severing of business relations. "Jack" Phillips and "Ed." Belcher were apprentices on the old morning "Call" thirty years ago. For fifteen years they worked together on that paper and formed an acquaintance and friendship that has remained unbroken ever since. Shortly after the introduction of typesetting machines in this city, they quit the employment of the "Call" and formed a partnership which has remained unbroken until the present day. Belcher & Phillips was the oldest linotype composition firm in San Francisco, but one other establishment of that character having preceded them in this city and it has long since discontinued. For some time past Mr. Belcher has not enjoyed the best of health, and it has been determined that the strain of business cares and close application to the work of the firm might cause a serious breakdown if continued, hence his retirement. No San Francisco printer ever was held in higher esteem than Ed. Belcher, because of his genial manner and optimistic nature, and his complete restoration to health is the sincere wish of all who know him. Mr. Phillips will continue the business under the name of the old firm.

RESULTS OF CONVICT LABOR.

The evils of convict labor are vividly illustrated in a report made public by a committee appointed by the Legislature of Tennessee to investigate the State prison. The disclosures are sensational, and the many indictments of conditions in this institution are clothed in the most scathing language, of which the following is a sample:

"The State of Tennessee has been guilty of murdering those whom society has imprisoned for its protection, and the State has been guilty of the most merciless neglect of those who were friendless, penniless beings, who, in many instances, placed their lives at the mercy of the tribunals of the commonwealth."

The committee continues:

"The conditions we found have served to arouse in us a deep sense of condemnation of a State so powerful for having exercised its power so carelessly in the treatment of those whom society has imprisoned."

The prison hospital is referred to in these stinging terms:

"A disgrace to the State and breeding incubator of every germ known to modern science."

The committee is equally vigorous in its condemnation of the practice of whipping prisoners—both men and women—for alleged short amounts of work done during the day, or what is classed as "bad work," meaning work unsatisfactory to the contractors. Records show 105 prisoners with tuberculosis have been "severely whipped." The men were lashed from 150 to 200 times, the women fifty times. The committee states that few of the inmates working in the factories have escaped this punishment. Added to this is the horrors of the insane ward, in one of the prison's wings, where hundreds of prisoners, compelled to work at their tasks ten hours a day or be punished, are kept awake nights because of the ravings of insane convicts.

The committee recommends many changes in the prison management. Included in these is the abolishment of corporal punishment and the establishment of the honor system.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 P. M. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2.30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 2337 Mission, Excelsior Hall.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. K. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 394—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; headquarters Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, midnight, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet by motion of union, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammernmen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Polson.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Bldg., 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguierre, 2444 Polk.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-11 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

During the past week the following members of San Francisco unions have died: William L. Allen of the lathers, Joseph Buchler of the bakers, Charles H. Murphy of the cigar makers, William Freese of the painters, John Shober of the bakers, Carl A. Delwisch of the teamsters.

The membership of the local Musicians' Union has increased by 200 members since the opening of the Exposition, bringing the total up to 1500.

Frank C. Crothers of New York, president of the American Federation of Musicians, who has been in San Francisco on business in connection with the Exposition, left for the East Wednesday, but will return in May to attend the Musicians' convention in this city.

The open meetings held Tuesday and Wednesday evenings in the Labor Temple were largely attended. The discussion dealt with all the features involved in the proposed Spring Valley purchase. Much of the time was taken up in listening to and answering questions asked by members who were in doubt regarding certain phases of the matter.

At the meeting of the United Laborers held Monday evening in the Building Trades Temple a resolution appropriating \$250 for the defense of Schmidt and Caplan, awaiting trial in Los Angeles, was adopted. Millmen's Union No. 42 also voted \$250.

"WHAT UNIONS HAVE DONE."

Under the above caption, the "Mine Workers' Journal," official magazine of the United Mine Workers' Union, handles this much-discussed question in the following clear-cut manner:

"We have heard much of the benevolent intentions of employers of labor; of the great improvements in the living and working conditions of their employees they intend to bring about, sometime in the future, if only they are not interfered with by the 'agitators of labor,' but ever, when laws are proposed in Congress or legislature for safeguards against accidents, or occupational diseases, there will be found the representatives of these employers, opposing, through every influence they are able to wield, by threat, cajolery, or bribery, the passage of such law; and there, also, will be found the much-maligned representative of organized labor, urging the passage of every law that may safeguard life or health.

"There is not a law on the statute books of State or Nation intended to conserve the life or health of those who toil but was proposed first in the halls of the labor union; was fought for, and won, in spite of the opposition of the employers, by representatives of organized labor.

"And the same applies to every law for the protection of women and children in industry; every anti-child labor law, minimum wage and maximum hour law for women and minors.

"While the labor union is intended to prevent dire want rather than to relieve, yet, there is not a benevolent society, certainly not a charitable organization, that does as much practical work for the relief of actual want, or has a more comprehensive program for the relief of the membership than has the labor unions.

"In times of sickness, or other undeserved distress, it is better and safer to be a member of a labor union than of any other known society. The labor union will discharge its every obligation, and will go further than that. It offers aid to the needy ones with not the least stigma of pauperism. With true fraternalism it lifts those who have faltered, and aids them to help themselves."

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Personal and Local

The Labor Council last Friday night concurred in a recommendation of the law and legislative committee indorsing the bills introduced in the Legislature by Senator Finn and Assemblyman McDonald providing for the parking of cemeteries in this city and the turning over of them to the municipality for that purpose.

The Labor Council has instructed Secretary John A. O'Connell to issue an appeal to affiliated unions to contribute to the fund being raised for the defense of M. A. Schmidt and David Caplan, awaiting trial in Los Angeles on a murder charge growing out of the dynamiting of the Los Angeles "Times" building.

The vocational training bills now pending in the Legislature have been approved by the Labor Council with the understanding that they will be amended as proposed by the labor organizations. These bills provide for vocational training in the public schools of the State.

The proposed wage scales and working agreements of the Marine Gasoline Engineers' Association and the Cracker Packers' Union have been referred to the executive committee of the Labor Council.

The new wage agreement of the Waitresses' Union has been held up by the Labor Council pending a decision by the International Union.

The proposed city ordinance regulating the construction and operation of elevators, aimed to provide greater safety for the public, has been approved by the Labor Council.

Charles Feider, district organizer of the Barbers' International Union, has arrived from Indianapolis and inaugurated a vigorous campaign in this city. As a result of his efforts the local Barbers' Union expects to initiate a large class of elected candidates at its next meeting.

The Riggers' and Stevedores' Union will give its sixty-second annual outing and reunion on Sunday, April 18th, in Shell Mound Park, Emeryville. The following committee has charge of the arrangements: M. T. Doyle, E. H. Foley, George McNulty, T. R. Herring, Fred C. Muller, R. M. Doyle, James Holland, Charles Connors, Thomas McCann and James Grant.

The United Garment Workers will give a social dance in the new Labor Temple on Saturday evening, April 17th. Admission will be by invitation only.

The women's auxiliary of the Label Section gave a whist party in the Labor Temple on Monday evening last which was largely attended and a success beyond expectations. These affairs given by the women are becoming very popular and doubtless will become a fixed institution.

Coopers' Union No. 65 enjoyed a banquet and high jinks on Saturday evening in the new Labor Temple banquet hall. More than three hundred members were present.

An election of officers for the ensuing term will be held by the Pattern Makers' Union in Room 301 of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, tonight, March 26th. The polls will be open from 7:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m.

Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois District of the United Mine Workers of America, spent a few days in San Francisco this week, while on his way back home from a business visit to the Nanaimo, B. C., coal fields. He was accompanied to San Francisco by the president of the British Columbia district.

The immigration bulletin for January, just issued by the Federal Department of Labor, shows that the European war has caused American immigration to reach the low water mark—20,684. Of this number 3728 were reported from Italy. The number of Japanese is 651. Of the total admitted, there were 2148 laborers and 829 farm laborers. During January of last year the number of laborers was 6914, while the farm laborers totaled 7813. In the skilled and semi-skilled trades, the greatest drop is in the needle industry. In 1914, the number of tailors were 1542; 1915, 171. Seamstresses, 1914, 626, and in 1915, 69. The industrial States secured the larger proportion of those admitted, New York leading with 4310. Agricultural States are practically ignored, as the following will indicate: Kansas, 55; Nebraska, 54; North Dakota, 96; Oklahoma, 29, and South Dakota, 25.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum announces a great new laughing show for next week. John Hyams and Leila McIntyre, famous musical comedy stars, who are proving the greatest successes of the present vaudeville season will appear in the musical skit "The Quakeress," which was written purposely for them by Herbert Hall Winslow. It proves a capital vehicle for the full exhibition of their versatility and ability. Harry and Emma Sharrock will display their original comedy methods in "Behind the Grand Stand," a characteristic skit of the fair ground fortune teller. It gives an excellent idea of the life of the nomads who make the country fairs their stamping ground. Kremelina and Darras Brothers will present equilibristic feats on the flying trapeze never before accomplished by any other gymnasts. Bonita, a marvelously trained horse, will appear in a one-act pantomime entitled "The Equine Detective," in which her supporting company are human beings. The character portrayed by Bonita is a sort of four-footed Sherlock Holmes who is the means of capturing a gang of crooks guilty of safe blowing. Parillo and Frabito, street singers who garb themselves as wandering minstrels, are fine vocalists who accompany themselves, respectively, on the guitar and accordion. For the last week of their engagement Cressy and Dayne will, in response to an enormous demand, present the greatest of all of Mr. Cressy's rural New England classics "Town Hall Tonight." With this bill Lamberti, the Master Musician, and Blanche Ring, the triumphant musical comedy star, will conclude their engagements.

STRIKE OF STEVEDORES.

The strike of the stevedores of Vancouver against a reduction in pay, which gave indications last week of spreading on down the coast, has now so shaped itself that there is a strong belief on the part of the officers of the Pacific division that it will be confined to the north.

President O'Connor of the International Union arrived in Vancouver the early part of this week and has taken charge of the fight for the workers, and expresses the belief that the men will win in a battle of short duration as many of the steamship companies are disgusted with the situation and propose to stand with the strikers.

Unless something unforeseen happens San Francisco will be but slightly affected by the trouble.

A VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

The American Federation of Labor has just published in pamphlet form the testimony of President Gompers before the Industrial Relations Commission in which he set forth the principles, declarations and purposes of the American Federation of Labor. The foreword states that publication of the pamphlet was the result of persistent Socialist misrepresentation.

The contents of the pamphlet are well worth reading and should be in the hands of all trade unionists. They are on sale by the American Federation of Labor at 5 cents per copy or \$3 per hundred.

He who writes for fools will always find a large public.—Schopenhauer.

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